



SAFETY DATA SHEET

LCE1009-3
EPOXY PRIMER BASE GRAY

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LCE1009-3
EPOXY PRIMER BASE GRAY

RECOMMENDED USE

Industrial epoxy coating designed for steel used in heavy-duty maintenance, oil field and OEM applications. Can also be used as a tank lining depending on the content of the tank.

MANUFACTURER

TCI Coatings, Inc.
4501 Bradley St
Lubbock, TX 79415
U.S.A.
Telephone: 1-800-880-8244

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is a mixture and has been classified based on the current information available for the individual ingredients, in accordance with OSHA regulation 29CFR1910.1200(d)(3).

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization - Category 1B (skin)
Carcinogenicity - Category 1*
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 1 (lungs by inhalation)**
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure - Category 1 (lungs)*
Flammable Liquid - Category 2

PICTOGRAM



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER!

HAZARD STATEMENT

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin and serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction and may cause cancer*. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to the lungs** through repeated or prolonged exposure.

***This product may contain crystalline silica. (Please see Section 3 for the specific composition of this product.)
Long-term exposure to high levels of silica dust may cause lung damage (silicosis) and cancer. This can only occur*

when sanding or abrading the dry film.

*This product may contain titanium dioxide or carbon black. (Please see Section 3 for the specific composition of this product.) As a powder they may cause lung or respiratory tract damage and are suspected of causing cancer. However, this is not thought to occur when bound to other materials, such as paint. (IARC Monograph No. 93)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

PREVENTION: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe fumes or vapors. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, pilot lights and all other sources of ignition-No smoking. Keep cool and tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take pre-cautionary measures against static discharge. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves, clothing, face and eye protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

RESPONSE: In case of fire: Use dry chemical or Carbon Dioxide (CO2). Do not use water. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Seek medical attention. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you continue to feel unwell. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

STORAGE: Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL: Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state and national regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS#	% BY WEIGHT	CHEMICAL NAME
14808-60-7	11 - 20	CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ
1330-20-7	11 - 20	MIXED XYLENES
25068-38-6	11 - 20	POLY(BISPHENOL A-CO-EPICHLOROHYDRIN)
1317-65-3	11 - 20	GROUND LIMESTONE
14807-96-6	11 - 20	TALC (HYDROUS MAGNESIUM SILICATE)
13463-67-7	1 - 10	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
108-10-1	1 - 10	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE
84852-15-3	1 - 10	NONYL-PHENOL
64742-95-6	1 - 10	LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA
100-41-4	< 1	ETHYL BENZENE

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

NECESSARY MEASURES

INHALATION: Move to fresh air. If not breathing or breathing is difficult: Give artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. In case of eye irritation: Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected areas with soap and water or a recognized skin cleaner. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of skin irritation: Get medical attention.

INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS

INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled.

May cause damage to the respiratory system and lungs. Symptoms may include chest pain, shortness of breath, coughing, retching, and coughing up mucus or blood.

EYE CONTACT: Can cause serious eye irritation. This may be experienced as eye redness, itching, stinging, the sensation of a foreign object in the eye, blurred vision, and excessive tears.

SKIN CONTACT: May cause skin irritation such as redness, itchy skin, inflammation, stinging and burning sensation, bumps, and scaly skin.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

INGESTION: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal distress. Symptoms include vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

INDICATION OF MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

If irritation or any symptoms of overexposure occur during or after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER at 1-800-222-1222 or an EMERGENCY ROOM or PHYSICIAN immediately. Have Safety Data Sheet information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY OF PRODUCT

Flashpoint: 55°F

Lower Explosive Limit: 1.0%

Upper Explosive Limit: 8.0%

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK (ERG)

Use Guide 128.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or foam. (If product contains alcohol, use alcohol-resistant foam). Water may not be suitable as an extinguishing media, but helpful in keeping adjacent containers cool.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Substance may be transported hot.

Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode. Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Use only non-sparking equipment to handle spilled material and absorbent. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Call Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency response. Isolate spill or leak area immediately. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Inert absorbent material, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth.

METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Approach release from upwind. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Contain spill or leak by creating a dike and cover with absorbent material. Shovel or sweep into an appropriate waste disposal container. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Do not breathe fumes or vapors. Use appropriate clothes and personal protective equipment (see section 8). Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children.

This product is flammable. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

STORAGE

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight and moisture in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store above 100°F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMITS
CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ	OSHA PEL & ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
MIXED XYLENES	ACGIH & OSHA-TWA: 100 ppm; ACGIH & OSHA-STEL: 150 ppm
POLY(BISPHENOL A-CO-EPICHLOROHYDRIN)	OSHA TWA: 0.75 ppm, STEL: 2 ppm; ACGIH Ceiling: 0.3 ppm
GROUND LIMESTONE	OSHA PEL 5mg/m ³ ; ACGIH TWA 0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
TALC (HYDROUS MAGNESIUM SILICATE)	OSHA PEL TWA: 20 mppc1 ACGIH TLV TWA: 2 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	ACGIH TLV TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hrs; OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m ³ (total dust)
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	ACGIH TWA: 50 ppm, STEL: 75 ppm; OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
NONYL-PHENOL	NONE DETERMINED
LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	OSHA TWA: 100 ppm; ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	OSHA & ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm / OSHA & ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation

equipment.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Protective gloves, apron, boots, head and face protection may be required to prevent contact. Gloves should be chemical-resistant and impervious and comply with an approved standard.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

EYE PROTECTION

To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses, chemical goggles, and/or head and face protection, depending on the task being performed and the risks involved.

OTHER MEASURES

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, using toilet facilities, etc. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash clothing thoroughly before reuse. Shower after work using plenty of soap and water.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT
Liquid.	8.0%
ODOR	LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT
Amine like.	1.0%
ODOR THRESHOLD	VAPOR PRESSURE
Not determined.	Not determined.
PH	VAPOR DENSITY
Not applicable.	Heavier than air.
FREEZING POINT	RELATIVE DENSITY (g/cm³)
below 0°F	1.47
INITIAL BOILING POINT	SOLUBILITY IN WATER
243°F	Insoluble.
FLASH POINT	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER
55°F	Not determined.
EVAPORATION RATE	AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE
Slower than ether.	Not determined.
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS)	DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE
Not applicable	Not determined.
V.O.C.	VISCOSITY
2.641 lb/gl	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

CHEMICAL STABILITY

This product is stable.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark, heat or flame). Isolate from any incompatible materials.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Strong oxidizers such as permanganates, chromates and peroxides. Strong acids and bases.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In case of fire, fumes may contain carbon oxides, metal oxides, nitrogen oxides, or other unidentified organic compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE**

Inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption.

SYMPTOMS

See section 4.

MEASURES OF ACUTE TOXICITY

Toxicological testing has not been conducted for this product as a whole. Available toxicological data for individual ingredients is summarized below:

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4):

- LD50 Oral: 3,500 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: 15,433 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: 35,500 mg/m³, 2h (mouse)

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1):

- LD50 Oral: 2,080 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat)
- LC50 Inhalation: 8.2-16.4 mg/l, 4h (rat)

GROUND LIMESTONE (1317-65-3):

- LD50 Oral: 6,450 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LD50 Dermal: no data
- LC50 Inhalation: 500 mg, 24h (rabbit)

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7):

- LD50 Oral: 3,523 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: 1,700 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: 6,700 ppm, 4h (rat)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7):

- LD50 Oral: 24,000 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 10,000 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: > 6.8 mg/l, 4h

CRISTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7):

- LD50 Oral: 500 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: 1.0 g/kg (guinea pig)
- LC50 Inhalation: no data

BISPHENOL EPOXY RESIN (25068-38-6):

- LD50 Oral: > 11,400 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: 23.4 g/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: 0.00001 ppm (rat)

LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (64742-95-6):

- LD50 Oral: 2,900-3,200 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 2,000 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: 6,000-10,000 mg/m³ (rat)

NONYL-PHENOL (84852-15-3):

- LD50 Oral: 1,412 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: 2,031 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LD50 Inhalation: no data

CHRONIC TOXICITY

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4): Chronic exposure in humans may cause fatigue, sleepiness, headache, and irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. (HSDB, 2000) Hydrocarbon Solvents - Long-term or repeated exposure of hydrocarbons may lead to hematologic, hepatotoxic, renal, neuropsychiatric, neurological and carcinogenic effects. Hydrocarbons can destroy lipid bilayers and this can lead to "defatting" dermatitis following prolonged skin exposure. Greases, coal pitch, and cutting oils can produce acne and folliculitis. (HSDB, 2004)

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1): Ketones - Chronic exposures to six-carbon, linear chain ketones (methyl-n-butyl ketone, 2,5-hexanedione) metabolized to gamma-diketones are implicated in axonal neuropathy with secondary myelin damage. This manifests with peripheral neuropathy symptoms with paresthesias and muscle weakness. (HSDB, 2008)

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7): Exposure to xylene may cause a defatting dermatitis, reversible eye damage, dyspnea, confusion, dizziness, apprehension, memory loss, headache, tremors, weakness, anorexia, nausea, tinnitus, irritability, thirst, liver function test abnormalities, renal impairment, and anemia. Xylene contaminated with benzene has been associated with blood dyscrasias. (HSDB, 2009)

Hydrocarbon Solvents - Long-term or repeated exposure of hydrocarbons may lead to hematologic, hepatotoxic, renal, neuropsychiatric, neurological and carcinogenic effects. Hydrocarbons can destroy lipid bilayers and this can lead to "defatting" dermatitis following prolonged skin exposure. Greases, coal pitch, and cutting oils can produce acne and folliculitis. (HSDB, 2004)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7): Heavy occupational exposures to the dust have been related to chronic bronchitis and impaired pulmonary function with radiological findings resembling slight silicosis but without any fibrosis.

TALC (HYDROUS MAGNESIUM SILICATE): Chronic inhalation of industrial talc dusts or body talc produces talcosis due to talc, silica, and asbestos (talc pneumoconiosis) characterized by productive cough, dyspnea, rales, diminished breath sounds, limited chest expansion, interstitial fibrosis, and granulomas.

CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7): Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop mycobacterial infections (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) and fungal infections.

NOTE: Chronic exposure to organic solvents has been associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage. INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY DELIBERATELY CONCENTRATING AND INHALING THE CONTENTS MAY BE HARMFUL TO FATAL.

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC: Yes

NTP: Yes

OSHA: No

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4) is classified as a Group 2B cancer agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by IARC (Monograph No. 77).

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1) is classified as a Group 2B cancer agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by IARC (Monograph No. 101).

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7) is classified as a 2B cancer agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by IARC. However, this is only thought to occur when in powder form and not when bound to other materials, such as in paint (IARC Monograph No. 47 & 93).

CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7) is classified as a known carcinogen by NTP (13th Report on Carcinogens) and as a Group 1 cancer agent (carcinogenic to humans) by IARC (Monographs No. 68 & 100C). The ACGIH classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2).

MUTAGENICITY

No data available.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

NONYL-PHENOL (84852-15-3) is classified as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant (Group 2) by ECHA according to GHS and CLP regulations.

SENSITIZATION

POLY(BISPHENOL A-CO-EPICHLOROHYDRIN) (25068-38-6) is classified as a Group 1 skin sensitizer by ECHA according to GHS and CLP regulations.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological testing or classification has not been conducted for this product as a whole. Available ecological data for individual ingredients is summarized below:

ECOTOXICITY

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4):

- Rainbow trout: LC50 - 4.2 mg/l (96h, semi-static test)
- Daphnia magna: EC50 - 2.2 mg/l (1d, static)
- Algae: EC50 - 3.6-4.6 mg/l (72h)
- Earthworms: LC50 - 0.047 mg/cm2 (2d)

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1):

- Fathead minnow: LC50 - 509 mg/l (96h)
- Zebrafish: LC50 > 179 mg/l (96h)
- Daphnia magna: EC50 > 200 mg/l (48h)

GROUND LIMESTONE (1317-65-3):

- Fish: LC50 - 200 mg/l (9hr)

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7):

- Crustaceans: LC50 - 8.5 ppm (48h)
- Rainbow fish: LC50 - 2.6 mg/l (96h, semi-static test)
- Fathead minnow: LC50 - 9.09 mg/l (96h)
- Daphnia magna: EC50 - 75.49 mg/l (24h)
- Algae: EC50 - 4.36 mg/l (73h, static test)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7):

- Ide: LC50 > 1,000 mg/l (48h)

CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7):

- Fish: EC50 - 100 mg/l
- Algae: EC50 - 100 mg/l
- Daphnia magna: EC50 - 100 mg/l

BISPHENOL EPOXY RESIN (25068-38-6):

- Algae: EC50 - 9.4 mg/l (72h, static test)
- Daphnia magna: EC50 - 1.7 mg/l (48h, static test)
- Bacteria: IC50 > 100 mg/l (3h, static test)
- Fish: LC50 - 1.5 mg/l (96h, static test)

LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (64742-95-6):

- Fish: LC50 - 41 mg/l (96h)
- Daphnia magna: LC50 - 95 mg/l (48h)

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4): Readily biodegradable (100% in 6 days).

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1): Readily biodegradable.

GROUND LIMESTONE (1317-65-3): Not biodegradable.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7): Readily biodegrades in soil and ground water (72%).

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7): Insoluble in aquatic systems. Not biodegradable.

CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7): Not biodegradable.

BISPHENOL EPOXY RESIN (25068-38-6): Not readily biodegradable (5% in 28 days).

LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (64742-95-6): Expected to be readily biodegradable.

NONYL-PHENOL (84852-15-3): Not biodegradable.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4): Low potential to bioaccumulate (log Pow = 3.15 (measured)).

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1): Does not bioaccumulate.

GROUND LIMESTONE (1317-65-3): Does not bioaccumulate.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7): Bioconcentration potential is low (log Pow = 2.77-3.15).

BISPHENOL EPOXY RESIN (25068-38-6): Low potential to bioaccumulate (Log Pow: 3.242, BCF: 31).

LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (64742-95-6): Does not bioaccumulate.

NONYL-PHENOL (84852-15-3): High potential to bioaccumulate.

MOBILITY IN ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA (SOIL, WATER)

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4): Potential in soil is low. Partition coefficient (Koc) - 518 (estimated).

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1): Not expected to adsorb.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7): Potential in soil is medium: Partition coefficient (Koc) - 443 (estimated).

BISPHENOL EPOXY RESIN (25068-38-6): High mobility.

LT. AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (64742-95-6): Expected to move slowly in soil and water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RESIDUES

Any surplus materials, by-products, or sludge. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residue.

HANDLING OF WASTE

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after use.

Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.

Waste mixtures should be tested to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste number. Also, reference RCRA information in section 15 if listed. Some waste materials are amenable to recycling or reuse.

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed containers. Waste should not be disposed of via drains or the sewer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT CLASSIFICATION

UN1263,PAINT,3,II

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Marine Pollutant - No

TRANSPORT IN BULK

Not applicable.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

If transported within user's premises:

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

If transported outside of user's premises:

The shipping description provided here is for informational purposes only. The person offering the product for transport is responsible for complying with the applicable regulations. Review all packaging for suitability prior to shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

HCS CLASSIFICATION

See section 2.

UNITED STATES INVENTORY (TSCA 8B)

All chemicals in this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

SARA 304

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 304 at or above de minimis concentrations.

SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4)

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1)

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)

NONYL-PHENOL (84852-15-3)

SARA 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 302 at or above de minimis concentrations.

CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4): RQ 1000 LB

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1): RQ 5,000 LB

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7): RQ 100 LB

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1): U161

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7): U239

CAA Section 112(b) HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4)

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1)

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)

CAA Section 112(r) SUBSTANCES FOR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 112(r).

PROPOSITION 65 (CALIFORNIA)

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4).

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm: METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (108-10-1).

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7) when in the form of airborne, unbound particles of respirable size.

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7) when in the form of airborne, unbound particles of respirable size.

16. OTHER INFORMATION**DATE OF REVISION**

7/25/2023

PREPARED BY

Rebecca Granados

MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMER

The information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the preparer's knowledge. However, since the use of this information and the conditions of the use of the product are not under the control of the preparer, it is the user's obligation to determine conditions of safe use of the product.